<u>AMENDATORY SECTION</u> (Amending WSR 01-06-015, filed 2/26/01, effective 3/29/01)

- WAC 314-13-015 What method of payment can a retailer use to purchase beer or wine from ((a manufacturer or distributor)) an industry member? Per RCW 66.28.010(1), a retail licensee must pay cash for beer and wine prior to or at the time of delivery by ((a distributor, brewery, or winery)) an industry member. The board will recognize the following forms of payment as cash payment for the purposes of this title, under the conditions outlined in this rule and in WAC 314-13-020.
 - (1) Checks, under the provisions of WAC 314-13-020.
 - (2) Credit/debit cards, under the following provisions:
- (a) The credit or debit card transaction agreement must be voluntary on the part of both the retailer and the ((manufacturer, importer, or distributor)) industry member, and there must be no discrimination for nonparticipation in credit or debit card transactions.
- (b) A sale must be initiated by an irrevocable invoice or sale order before or at the time of delivery.
- (c) Both parties must bear their respective banking costs or other costs associated with the credit or debit card service.
- (d) Both parties must maintain records of transactions and have the records readily available for board review.
- (e) The credit or debit card charge must be initiated by the ((manufacturer, importer, or distributor)) industry member no later than the first business day following delivery.
- (3) **Electronic funds transfer (EFT)**, under the following provisions:
- (a) The EFT agreement must be voluntary on the part of both the retailer and the ((manufacturer, importer, or distributor)) industry member, and there must be no discrimination for nonparticipation in EFT.
- (b) Prior to any EFT transaction, the retail licensee must enter into a written agreement with the ((manufacturer, importer, or distributor)) industry member specifying the terms and conditions for EFT as payment for alcohol or nonalcohol beverages.
- (c) A sale must be initiated by an irrevocable invoice or sale order before or at the time of delivery.
- (d) Both parties must bear their respective banking costs or other costs associated with EFT service.
- (e) Both parties must maintain records of transactions and have the records readily available for board review.
- (f) The electronic funds transfer must be initiated by the ((manufacturer, importer, or distributor)) retailer or industry member no later than the first business day following delivery and must be paid as promptly as is reasonably practical, and in no

- event later than five business days following delivery. Any attempt by a retailer to delay payment on EFT transactions for any period of time beyond the minimum as is reasonably practical will be considered an unlawful attempt to purchase products on credit.
- (4) **Prepaid accounts.** Both parties must keep accurate accounting records of prepaid accounts to ensure a cash deposit is not overextended, which is considered an extension of credit.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 01-06-015, filed 2/26/01, effective 3/29/01)

- WAC 314-13-020 What if a check, EFT transaction, or credit/debit card transaction is reported as having nonsufficient funds (NSF)? Any transaction reported as having nonsufficient funds (NSF) will be considered an extension of credit, in violation of RCW 66.28.010(1). If a transaction is reported as NSF:
- (1) The retailer must pay the full amount of the transaction to the ((manufacturer, importer, or distributor)) industry member by 3 p.m. on the first business day following receipt of the NSF report.
- (2) If the retailer does not make payment by this time, the (($\frac{manufacturer}{manufacturer}$, $\frac{mporter}{manufacturer}$)) $\frac{industry\ member}{must}$ must report the NSF transaction to the their local board enforcement office by 5 p.m. the next business day following receipt of the NSF report.
- (3) The local board enforcement office will contact the retailer, who will have until 3 p.m. the next business day to pay the NSF transaction. If the retailer does not pay the ((manufacturer, importer, or distributor)) industry member by this time, the board will issue an administrative violation notice to the retailer.
 - (4) Until the NSF transaction is paid:
- (a) The ((manufacturer, importer, or distributor)) industry member who received the NSF transaction will not deliver any beer or wine to the retailer; and
- (b) It is the responsibility of the retailer to not receive any beer or wine from any ((manufacturer, importer, or distributor)) industry member.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 01-06-015, filed 2/26/01, effective 3/29/01)

WAC 314-13-025 How do retail licensees purchase spirituous liquor at a discount from the board? (1) In order to acquire

spirituous liquor for resale, the following licensees must purchase spirituous liquor from the board at a fifteen percent discount:

- (a) Spirits, beer, and wine restaurants;
- (b) Spirits, beer, and wine private clubs; ((and))
- (c) Spirits, beer, and wine nightclubs; and
- (d) Sports/entertainment facilities.
- (2) When purchasing spirituous liquor, the licensee must present the tear-off portion of the business' master license that shows its liquor endorsement.
- (3) This discounted spirituous liquor may only be used for resale on the licensed premises (see WAC 314-70-010 for instructions on when a business discontinues).
- (a) Possession of discounted liquor off of the licensed premises will be *prima facie* evidence of a violation of this rule, unless:
- (i) The liquor is en route from the point of purchase to the licensed premises ((7)); or
- (ii) The liquor is en route from the licensed premises of a beer and/or wine restaurant or a spirits, beer, and wine restaurant with a caterer's endorsement to an approved event being catered by the licensee.
- (b) Any spirituous liquor on the licensed premises must be liquor purchased at a discount from the board, except:
- (i) Under the authority of a banquet permit, see chapter 314-18 WAC; or
- (ii) Liquor bottles if they are used as part of the decor, and any bottles containing liquor are locked in a display case and are not for sale.